Western Carolinian.

"It is wise to abstain from laws, which, however fair and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in framing laws on abstinence." *Dr. Channing.*

Printed and Published, twice a week, by JOSEPH GALES, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, JULY 18, 1831. [VOL. XII.....NO. 630.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Job work and all to be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

By Authority.

Acts passed at the Second Session of the twenty first Congress of the United States.

PUBLIC—NO. 31.

An ACT making appropriations for the completion and support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, now subject to the order of the Inspectors, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated for the support of the said penitentiary, for the pay of its officers, the erection of additional buildings and improvements; for a wharf and sea wall; the purchase of materials, tools, and implements of trade; the purchase of additional ground for the institution; the draining of the marsh east of the penitentiary, and other contingent expences, the sum of thirty-six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors: *Provided*, That no more than two thousand dollars shall be drawn from the Treasury at any one time; and that no subsequent draft shall be made, until the amount previously drawn shall be duly accounted for by proper vouchers, regularly numbered, and an abstract of which shall accompany the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, a majority of the inspectors shall certify upon said abstract, that the amount of moneys, as stated therein, have been actually and necessarily expended; and further, the affidavits of the warden and clerk, taken before a judge or justice of the peace, shall be endorsed on said abstract, stating that the moneys mentioned therein, and vouchers accompanying the same, have been actually paid to the persons, and for the purposes stated in said abstracts and vouchers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the warden of the said penitentiary shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and said warden shall appoint, and may remove, at his pleasure, all its subordinate officers, excepting the clerk, who shall be appointed and removed by the inspectors or a majority of them.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of inspectors shall hereafter be reduced to three, a majority of whom shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, and shall receive an annual salary, payable quaterly, of two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, the salary of the warden of the said penitentiary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 25, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC—NO. 32.

An ACT to authorize the appointment of a sub-Agent to the Winebago Indians, on Rock river.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That an additional sub-agent be allowed to the Winebago tribe of Indians, to reside on the waters of Rock river; and that the said agent shall be appointed as like officers are appointed, and receive the same amount of compensation.

Approved, February 25, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 33.

An ACT supplemental to an act, passed on the thirty-first March one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, and for the suppression of fraudulent practises of the public sales of lands of the United States."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all purchasers, their heirs or assignees of such of the public lands as were sold on a credit for a less price than fourteen dollars per acre, and on which a further credit has been taken under any of the laws passed for the relief of purchasers of public lands, and which lands have reverted to the United States on account of the balance due thereon not having been paid or discharged, agreeably to said relief laws, shall be entitled to patents, without further payment, in all instances where one dollar and twenty-five cents, or a greater sum, per acre, shall have been paid; or where payment to that amount shall not have been heretofore made, such purchasers, their heirs or assignees shall have the right of pre-emption until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, by paying into the proper land office such sum in addition to the amount heretofore paid, as will, together, amount to the minimum price of the lands of the United States at the time of such payment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all such occupants of relinquished land as are contemplated and described in the second section of the above recited act, to which this is a supplement, as are in possession of land which was sold on credit for a less sum than fourteen dollars per acre, shall have the right of pre-emption of the same lands, according to the legal subdivisions of sections, not exceeding the quantity of two quater sections, in contiguous tracts or contiguous to other lands held by such occupants respectively, until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, upon their paying into the proper office for all land originally sold for a price not exceeding five dollars per acre, one dollar and twenty five cents per acre; and for all lands which originally sold for more than five dollars, and not exceeding fourteen dollars per acre, the amount of the first instalment heretofore paid; such occupants first proving their possession, respectively in conformity to the provisions of the said act, to which this is a supplement, in the manner which has been prescribed by the Commissioners of the General Land Office, pursuant to the provisions thereof: *Provided, however*, That in all cases where proof of possession has been already made under said recited act, proof shall not again be required, unless the applicant choose to take other land than that to which such proof applies.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall extend to all town property of which the Government has been proprietors, and not subsequently sold, when full payment has not been made: *Provided*, The original purchasers, or their assignees, pay into the proper land office, on or before the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, one half of the original purchase money without interest.

Approved, February 25, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 34.

An ACT for the relief of certain Importers of foreign merchandize.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend relief to any importer of foreign merchandise who may have been charged, under the provisions of the third section of the act, entitled "An act, for the more effectual collection of the duties on imports," passed the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, without any duty in addition to the duties existing on such merchandise previous to the passage of said act, to the amount of such additional duty: *Provided*, Said merchandise shall have been imported previous to the first day of January last: *Provided, also*, That no person shall be entitled to the relief authorized to be given by this act, who, by the exercises of reasonable dilligenc, by himself, or his agents, factors or correspondents, could have complied with the provisions of the said third section of said act; and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall require and receive satisfactory evidence, from every person claiming the benefits of this act, that such dilligence has been used, and that he has acted bona fide, and without any intent to violate or evade the provisions of said third section, before he shall grant the relief herein provided.

Approved, March, 2, 1831.

A clay paper says: "The voice of the people in favor of this statesman, (Henry Clay,) is becoming *louder* every day." The nearer a jug is being *empty*, the more *noise* it makes in pouring out.

MARRIED—In Bath, Steuben Co. N. Y. on the 11th ult. Mr. *Moses Alexander*, aged 93, to Mrs. *Frances Tompkins*, aged 105! They were both taken out of bed DEAD the following morning.

SALISBURY:

Thursday, July 14, 1831.

In our last, we mentioned that a literary convention had been held at Chapel Hill, during the week of commencement: The proceedings of that convention will be found below, and we hope that they will be read with attention by every friend to the education of the poor. We are led to think from the high character of the members of that convention, that in time, much good will result to the cause of education from their labors.—We mentioned, also, in our last what we thought an oversight in the members of the convention viz: The not requesting those friendly to the undertaking to form auxiliary societies in the different counties in the State, to the one at Chapel Hill. Persons are not so apt to take an interest in that which is done at a distance from them, as in that which is transacted before their eyes. And no good can ever be expected to be derived from the labors of the members of the Institute, unless they impress upon the minds of the people the important objects, which they have in view and obtain their active co-operation. We hope that this will be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Institute.

North-Carolina Institute of Education.

It will be remembered that an advertisement appeared in several of the newspapers in this State, requesting the attention of teachers and the friends of education at Chapel Hill on the 22nd inst. the day preceding the commencement, with a view to organize a Society having for its object the diffusion of knowledge on the subject of education, and the improvement of common schools and other literary institutions in our State.

At the time and place appointed, there was a numerous and highly respectable meeting. Dr. Simmons J. Baker was called to the chair. The objects of the meeting were explained by Mr. Benjamin M. Smith of Milton, in an appropriate and highly interesting address. On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draught a constitution, to wit, Professors Mitchell and Hooper of the University, Rev. Wm. M. Green, Benj. M. Smith and W. J. Bingham. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday morning at 6 o'clock.

Thursday morning—Met according to adjournment. The committee appointed for that purpose submitted the following constitution, which was adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE. We, whose names are subjoined, pledging our zealous efforts to promote the cause of popular education, agree to adopt the following constitution, and to obey the by-laws made in conformity with it.

Article 1. This society shall be called the North-Carolina Institute of Education. Its object shall be to diffuse knowledge on the subject of education, and by every proper means to improve the condition of common schools and other literary institutions in our State.

Art. 2. MEMBERS—Any person of good moral character, interested in the subject of education, may become a member of this institution, by signing the constitution and making an annual contribution of one dollar; or by paving the sum of ten dollars may become a member for life, and be exempt from the annual contribution.

Art. 3. MEETINGS. The annual meetings of this institution shall be held at Chapel Hill, on the afternoon preceding Commencement, at such hour as the directors shall appoint. Special meetings may be called by the directors, of which due notice shall be given in the public Journals.

Art. 4. OFFICERS. The officers of this institution shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a corresponding and recording Secretary, (the last of whom shall act as Treasurer,) and an executive committee of three, who shall constitute a board of directors.

A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the annual meeting of the Institute.

Art. 5. DUTIES OF OFFICERS. The recording Secretary shall give notice of each meeting of the Institute, and of the board of directors, and also keep a record of their transactions. He shall receive all the moneys, and disburse the same, by order of the board of directors.

The corresponding Secretary shall be the organ of communication with other societies and individuals.

To the board of directors shall be entrusted the general interests of the Institute, with authority to devise and execute such measures as may promote its objects. It shall be their duty to appoint some suitable person to deliver an address before the society, at each annual meeting; to select competent persons to deliver lectures on such subjects connected with education, as they may deem expedient and useful; to collect such facts as may promote the general objects of the Institute, and to provide suitable accommodations for the meeting. They shall report annually to the Institute, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body from among the members, and make by-laws for their own government.

The executive committee of three, shall take charge of whatever books, pamphlets, or other property, may belong to the Institute. They shall examine the annual address, reports and all other communications made in the Institute, and publish such as, in their estimation, will tend to throw light on the subject of education, and aid the faithful instructor in the discharge of his duty.

The board of directors, as soon as convenient after each annual meeting shall select subjects for lectures at the next annual meeting, and assign them to proper persons.

Art. 6. The meetings of this institution shall be opened with prayer.

Art. 7. By-laws, not repugnant to this constitution, may be adopted at any regular meeting.

Art. 8. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at the annual meeting, provided such proposed amendment or alteration be made known to the board of directors at their stated meeting next preceding the annual meeting of the Institute and receive their concurrence.

The following gentlemen were elected officers, and constitute the board of directors:

Simmons J. Baker, *President.*
Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. } *Vice-Presidents.*
Rev. Wm. M. Green, }
Hon. Frederick Nash, }
Dr. Walter A. Norwood, *Recording Secretary.*
W. J. Bingham, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Professor Mitchell, } *Executive Committee.*
Professor Hooper, }
Professor Phillips, }

The meeting then adjourned.

The board of Directors met in the afternoon, and made the following appointments.

To deliver an address before the annual meeting, on the day preceding the next commencement—Alfred Moore, Esq. of Orange.

Lecture on the imperfections, of the present mode of teaching in our primary schools, and the best method of correcting them, assigned to the Rev. Wm. Hooper, of the University.

Lecture on elocution, with a particular reference to the teaching of reading, assigned to H. S. Ellenwood, Esq. of Hillsborough.

On Lyceums and Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge—to James D. Johnson Esq. of Oxford.

Subject for discussion—The period of time necessary for due preparation for College.

The corresponding Secretary was directed to procure for the use of the Institute, the "Annals of Education," and five copies of the "Education Reporter."

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare an account of the proceedings of the meeting, and of the Board of Directors for publication in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that all the newspapers in the State be requested to publish them.

By order of the Board.
W. J. BINGHAM, *Sec'y.*

Fortification.—A Schoolmaster on being asked the meaning of fortification, answered, "two twentifications make a fortification."

SERMON.

[The following Sermon, said to have been delivered some fifty odd years ago, was sent to us for publication, by a subscriber. It is copied from an old manuscript now in the possession of our correspondent. It contains many wholesome truths tho' expressed in a very singular way.] *Ed. Car.*

A SERMON of BOTTLE A. D. 1770.

Friends and Brethren, permit me to address you on a subject with which we are all in general, acquainted although it is sometimes little to our advantage. Our text is Bottle. Some may smile perhaps at the singularity of our text, and indeed, I must confess it is somewhat singular, for it consists of but one word and that is Bottle. However, I presume, the considerate part of my auditory will agree with me in this, that a short text conscientiously and closely handled, contributes more to the satisfaction of the hearer than a long one superficially run over. But to my purpose, as it is customary with gentleman of the same cloth with myself to divide their text into several heads of doctrine and as mine contains neither words nor sentence, I design to deduce the propositions of doctrin from the letters contained therein which I find to be these B O T T L E Bottle. Now, brethren, B is Baneful, O is Ominous, T Tragical, T Tropological, L Lachrymanter and E Energetic. But before I proceed, please not misapprehend me, for it is not the Bottle that is meant but the spirits contained therein. Well my friends that it is baneful appears both from the lives and fortunes of those who are the unhappy votaries thereof. Their sensitive and rational powers become confused and disordered, their bodily strength and activity impaired, vice practised, virtue extinguished, estates and fortunes dissapated, life shortened, and precious time wofully misspent. As for the ominous part when you see a man addicted to the Bottle you take it for a certain omen or prognostic which will clearly appear when we consider the fatal catastrophe of the lovers of the Bottle. Behold him transformed to such a degree that the constitution which was once sound and wholesome is become broken and disordered, the genius that was quick and etherial is become stupid and dull. He who could commune with reason and divine philosophy now talks nonsensical jargon. He that was kind and humourous is become contentious and quarelsome. He that was the possessor of a copious fortune is reduced to poverty and wretchedness and in fine his whole life becomes a tissue of vexatious troubles. Next for the tropological part. I before hinted that it was not the Bottle that was meant but the spirits contained therein, agreeably to the Latin Trope *Metonomy (Locus pro Incola)* the place instead of the inhabitants. Under this general title (viz. Spirits.) I would comprehend all.....liquors from whatever substance extracted which by the act of the distiller are made strong to be brain and ruinous to you drunkards. Next for the Lachrymanter part. Now this signifies lamentations. Is it not a matter of lamentation to see men endowed with reason and walking erect with the image of God *(os homini dedit sublime)* degrade himself so far by this debasing vice as to be found wallowing in the very sty of debauchery? Alas! alas!! for the rueful end of you drunkards. While your friends are sympathising and lamenting over your fate you are insensible to your danger. Next for the energetic part. Now this signifies something forcible and the force and energy are displayed in the effects produced which are these and such like, viz. B blasphemies O obscenity T Tempation T talkativeness L licentiousness and E enormities of various kinds which I might enumerate but I hasten to conclude. And therefore lastly by way of application let me admonish you "Let him that has been drunken be so no more or else B beware you do not become O obnoxious to T temptation and T torment which will cause L lamentation for your E excesses. That you may be delivered from this fate is the prayer of your servant for Christ sake. AMEN.

NEW SERIES—VOL. V. NO. 1.

Salisbury:

JULY 18, 1831.

Another of the fathers of our country is no more! JAMES MONROE is numbered with the dead! On the anniversary of that day, which gave birth to the freedom of millions and on which his illustrious predecessors Jefferson and Adams breathed their last, he was called to his home. *He died at half past 3 o'clock on the fourth of July.*

We copy the following notice of his death from the New-York Courier & Enquirer.

This upright patriot and soldier of the Revolution died on the 4th of July, after a long and tedious illness. His infirmities had for some time so accumulated that his death had before been hourly expected, but it pleased divine Providence to allow him to live to see the 55th Anniversary of American Independence; and while the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the shouts of joy proclaimed the return of that day sacred to liberty, this honored patriot and gallant soldier tranquilly breathed his last.

This have three Presidents of the United States, each conspicuous for great eventful services in the cause of freedom, yielded their breath on the day of American jubilee,—a day which they had hallowed by their wisdom, and their virtues.

James Monroe was a native of Virginia, and at an early age volunteered in his country's service. He was a lieutenant, when Washington made his bold and masterly attack upon the Hessians at Trenton, in which engagement he was severely wounded while serving some pieces of artillery. Distinguished for his bravery and presence of mind, he was subsequently attached to the staff of Lord Sterling, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, nearly at the same time with Lafayette. Before the war had terminated, the State of Virginia appointed him to the command of a regiment, and when peace was proclaimed, he retired to pursue the practice of the law in his native state. He was soon called to represent Virginia in the Convention to frame the Constitution of the United States—was elected a delegate to Congress—was appointed Minister to France by Washington—subsequently served as Secretary of State, and twice as President of the United States. In all these stations Col. Monroe evinced a patriotic ardor, joined to great industry, perseverance, and sound judgement.

As President he was a safe and valuable Chief Magistrate, as a man he was pure, upright and sincere—firm in his views, just in his intentions—attached to his friends, and liberal to his opponents. Congress by its late act, did justice to his claims. He exercised office for the benefit of the people, and not for his own aggrandisement, for after fifty years of successful public services—he died poor.

That every demonstration of respect will be paid by the people of this city, to his honored remains, we cannot for a moment doubt. The funeral takes place on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

We copy the following demonstration of respect to the deceased from the United States Telegraph:

GENERAL ORDERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 7th, 1831.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the Navy and to the Marine Corps, the death of JAMES MONROE, our illustrious and venerated fellow-citizen. It pleased Divine Providence to remove him from this scene of trial, in the city of New York, on the fifty fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—and from sympathy with his relations and the American people for his loss—and from respect to his sacrifices and sufferings in achieving, and his distinguished services in since maintaining, that Independence, the President orders that funeral honors shall be paid to his memory at each of the Navy Yards—and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing twenty one minute guns, commencing at 12 o'clock M. on the day after this communication is received, by carrying their flags half mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for Six months.

LEVI WOODBURY

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 7th*, 1831.

It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Army, the death of the venerated patriot, and ex President, JAMES MONROE. This afflicting dispensation occurred on the late anniversary of our independence.

At a moment when a nation of freemen were celebrating the achievments of that devoted band of patriots, who purchased with their blood the liberty we enjoy, one of the principal actors in the great drama, was called to his last account.

Participating in the sensation which must fill every heart on such an afflicting occasion, and anxious to manifest his gratitude for the eminent services, and admiration for the talents and virtues of the deceased, the President directs that funeral honors be paid him at every military post and station in the United States, and that the officers wear crape on the left arm for six months.

Major General Macomb will give the necessary instructions for carrying into execution, forthwith, the foregoing order.

P. G. RANDOLPH,
Acting Secretary of War.

☞ The Hon. James Buchhanan of Pa. has been appointed Minister to the court of St. Petersburg.

Will the people of the United States raise Henry Clay to the presidency? Have they forgotten his apostacy to the cause of Republicanism? Have they forgotten that he is the main supporter of the American system? Have they forgotten that the tendency of his political doctrines is to consolidate all political power into the federal head and to strip the States of every vestige of their reserved rights? Have they forgotten the scenes of '98? Or, do they wish to see them acted over? We have proposed these several queries and we will answer them as we think the American people will answer them: We do not wish to see him elected president: we do not wish him elected because he is an apostate to the cause of equality and Republicanism,—is an advocate of the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton, and would, if elected, carry them out into practice and we should see instead of the present symetry and fair proportions which characterise the twenty four separate sovereign States which are united together for the purposes of protecting each other from foreign force, one grand consolidated machine, differing only in name, from an absolute monarchy. We would not wish to see him elected because he is the father and the nurse of the American System, which without him would soon fall, in the way of all political systems of iniquity and injustice,—which want for their foundation the equal good of all the people of a State. We would not wish to see him elected because, the tendency of his doctrines is towards consolidation;—there is not a reserved right of the States for which he is an advocate but he would wish to see them nothing but petty and insignificant corporations under the entire control of their own agent, the Federal Government; for we hold it as a doctrine incontrovertible that the Genl. Government is the agent of the States, having derived all its powers from the States, they being separate and independent sovereignties but giving up a portion of their sovereignty for the common good.—But Mr. Clay's doctrines would have the tendency to make the States the agents of the Genl. Government, thereby reversing that order which the wisdom of our fathers made. We would not wish to see Mr. Clay elected because we would fear from his election, a repetition of the scenes of '98.—Those scenes are not forgotten—they will long be remembered by the friends of State Republicanism. The sufferings of the people were then great.—Those sufferings gave rise, however, to the best text book for the political student which has ever yet made its appearance—the scenes of '98 gave rise to the best comment upon our constitution that ever was written—they gave rise to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions—. The friends of Republicanism then triumphed—they broke the shackles which John Adams attempted to place upon the liberties of the people.—Let us *now* do likewise. Let us defeat the election of Henry Clay. Let us avoid a repetition of those scenes which it is true gave new energies to the Republican party,—which aroused them from their lethargy. But since that time more dangerous inroads have been made upon the constitution—an attempt has been made to sanction such inroads—the people are getting more used to them—they would not take the alarm at them so easily as they did then—. If therefore we should elect Henry Clay there would not be so great a chance for after success in our opposition to unconstitutional legislation as there *then* was—as there *now* is. Let us then now oppose such legislation.

These are our answers to the queries which we proposed and these we think will be the answers of the great body of the people. Will they not? Or will they be: We want a monarchical form of government; we want no constitution: we want no state governments; we want the American System to be carried out to its utmost tension; we despise Republicanism and equality; we love intrigue and corruption; we hate the right of suffrage; we care not, in a word what becomes of us so that Henry Clay is elected President. We cannot for a moment indulge the heart rending idea that the people will give any such answers to our queries as these. Yet they must either give such answers, or give the same that we did,—there is no middle ground. But though the body of the people would not give such answers yet there is a party which, doubtless, would. But that party is small.—It is composed of a few monopolists—a few aristocrats and a few idlers who do not work themselves and who affect to contemn all who do. Could we for a moment indulge the dreadful idea that this party could ever triumph—that this government was ever to be ruled by such men, upon such principles we would banish ourselves to Turkey or Portugal rather than live in the U. States. But such an occurrence never will take place. Henry Clay never can be President. The people of the United States have too sacred a regard for those liberties and that constitution which were purchased with the blood of their fathers, and which were bequeathed to them as a legacy without price, which are the best political offerings ever given to man, and which they hold of equal value with "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to destroy both by appointing such a man to rule over them.

It has been said by some of Mr. Clay's friends that he would make greater concessions to the people of the South than any man in the United States.—Trust not the tale.—It will convey poison to your cup, which will lull you to sleep while the bonds of slavery are fastening upon you—. Place no faith in that man, but say, to those who wish to palm off such a tale upon your credulity, Henry Clay is a man

"Whom I will trust, as I will adders fanged."

A strange delusion must attend the friends of the Tariff. In spite of common sense, and the rules of political economy, some of them contend that a duty added to the original cost of an article, lessens the price of that article, or that the present reduced prices of almost every article upon which a duty is laid, is owing to the Tariff. They might with equal propriety, say that 12 and 3 added together make nine. But they know that this would be an open insult to the common understanding of every man in the community. They therefore will not place in doubt their own sanity by expressing their theory so plainly. But taking advantage of what competition and an increased facility in production has done towards reducing the prices on most articles upon which there is a duty, they claim this reduction as one of the mighty consequences of the Tariff. If the people will suffer themselves to be deceived, by such sophistry;—if they will be governed by such arithmeticians and by such an Arithmetic—why they deserve to be ground to the very dust by the exorbitant exactions of a debased and corrupted majority in Congress. But we believe that they will not.—We believe that when the veil is hoisted and the sophistry of the Tariff logic is exposed to view, that they will no longer submit to be ruled by such men. That they will vote out of Congress every man who advocates doctrines so detrimental to the Agriculture and Commerce of our Country.

They have another trick by which they hope to deceive the people, they say that Agriculture and Commerce are equally protected with manufactures. To refute this we would call the attention of the sober and thinking part of the Community to plain matters of fact. Look to the profits of the manufacturer and what are they? Why they are fourfold, nay, tricefourfold the profits of any other class of our population. And why is this? Why all competitors are shut out of market by the present high rate of duties and the Northern manufacturer can ask what he pleases for his goods. This is plain to all. Many of you remember that in 1815 or 16 Salt was five dollars per bushel in this town and why was it so? Because there was no competition. Just so with the manufacturers *now*. They have obtained the passage of an act of Congress called the Tariff act which shuts out all foreign competitors and the consequence is that they can get what they please for every article which they manufacture. Look to the farmer and what are his profits? Why three per cent on his capital is the extent that he can expect to realize. Shall you be told with this glaring you in the face that manufactures and Agriculture are equally protected? It is an insult to common sense. Instead of laws having been passed for the *protection* of Agriculture, they have been passed for its *destruction*. Our cotton, our corn, our rice, tobacco, &c. is shut out from the market of the world by retaliatory laws and we are compelled to sell them to the Northern manufacturer at whatever price he is pleased to give us, and we are paid in Northern Fabrics at a price double of that, at which we could obtain the same goods if all shackels were thrown off from our commerce and the foreign manufacturer was at liberty to import his articles into this country free of duty. We must either do that or we must carry our products to foreign markets and pay one half of our cargo in retaliatory duties. So that the farmer is placed between Scbylla and Charybdis, in danger of being dashed to pieces against both. And he soon will be, if something is not done to remove the evil, reduced to beggary and want while the rich monopolists of the North is fattening upon his substance. And following their worthy prototypes, "the turbaned Turks" they will bowstring us if we dare complain, or which is the same thing they will increase our burdens by new exactions. Will their avarice never be glutted? Are they determined to have our last farthing, before they quit their tyrannical importunities to Congress to increase our burdens?

Foreign.—By the last foreign arrival we have recieved the gratifying intelligence that the gallant Poles have again been successful. The Commander in Chief dispatched Genl. Chranowski, to supersede the gallant but unfortunate Genl. Dwernicki, in Volhynia, who took on his way 800 Russian Prisoners, in a series of battles. Want of room prevents us from giving any detailed accounts of this important intelligence.

☞ The citizens of Norfolk invited Genl. Jackson to partake of a public dinner on the fourth of July which he declined.

TREATING at ELECTIONS.

By reference to another column of our paper it will be seen that the Candidates of Iredell county, have agreed not to treat for the purpose of procuring their elections. We are glad to see this attempt to put down a practice which is revolting to the moral feelings of the community. We say to the members of this county go and do ye likewise. Do not any longer give encouragement to drunkenness and debauchery, for fear of being called *stingy*. Do not bribe a man for his vote in order that you may be called liberal. If you want to shew your liberality to your constituents, do it in a way that will redound more to your credit and more to the good of those who are the objects of your liberality. You will find objects enough worthy of charity upon whom you may shower down your superabundance of cash. Do this, and your consciences will be more easy, you will be thought more of by the sober part of the community and in the end even your popularity will be increased. Is he a friend of the people, of good order in society who makes his fellow creatures fit subjects for a pig sty?

The Editor of the Alexandria Gazette in a little *encouraging* article to the drooping friends of Henry Clay says: "Go on! go on! A short time the government will have at its head a man worthy to be the successor of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe!!! a man of liberal feelings—of enlarged views. The American purple will set gracefully "upon the finest gentlemen in the Union." What a fine piece of encouragement! What glorious consolation! How truly fine is his language! How well adapted to raise the spirits of the poor hypocondriac friends of Henry Clay! What a precious morceau for the American System gentry! Why I' faith they will give him a cardinals hat! He talks so finely! worthy to be the successor of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Why to speak seriously the fellow must be cracked—Henry Clay worthy to be the successor of such men. It is nonsense. But let us pause—Ah! the successor of old John Adams,—he of alien and sedition law memory.—that's not so bad. One truth has come from a very polluted source. We will give him our hand for that. Henry Clay would be a worthy successor of such a man in truth and if the American people want a repetition of the scenes which were acted during that man's administration, why we say elect Henry Clay. He will give us something equal to the alien and sedition laws no doubt. The people will relish such things too. They would relish as well a goodly dose of hellebore and just so well will they relish Henry Clay.

Because Messrs Ingham and Eaton have insulted common decency and the moral feelings of the community, by their recent correspondence—shall Genl. Jackson be blamed for it? Were they members of his Cabinet when they carried on the correspondence? They were not. How then is Genl. Jackson responsible for their actions? Is it fair, is it liberal to make such a charge against the President? It is not. But we suppose they who made the charge, acted upon the maxim that "every thing was fair in war." But we trust the American people will not countenance such a maxim. We trust that they will not encourage men in making such a charge.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On the 4th day of July, 1831, a meeting of a large number of the Citizens of Iredell County was held at the Court-House in Statesville. Gen. George L. Davidson was called to the chair and James Campbell, appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Samuel King Esq. in a speech in which he feelingly represented the great loss the State had sustained by the burning of the State house in Raleigh and especially by the destruction of the Statue of Washington: he expressed also feelings of sympathy for the Citizens of Raleigh alarmed by the raging elements and no doubt depressed by fears lest the value of their property might be lessened by the removal of the seat of Government from that place; a removal which he contended the great interests of the State demanded.

After several other gentlemen had spoken on the subject a committee of eight was appointed to draft resolutions who withdrew for a short time and reported the following preamble and Resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

"Whereas the State house in Raleigh has lately been consumed by fire, an event deeply affecting the people of this State, and as the destruction of said house has weakened the motives for continuing the seat of government at Raleigh and has left the people of the State free to consult their own interests in its future location, and that whereas the Cape Fear River is the only natural outlet for the Staple and marketable commodities of a large portion of the citizens of this State and as the town of Fayettville is a suitable place for the seat of government it being sufficiently central, and convenient to all the citizens of the state for all public purposes, and is the only Town near the centre of the state which from its natural facilities and advantages we can ever expect to see increasing and flourishing in population and commercial wealth; and as the removal of the seat of Government from its present site to that place would greatly promote so desirable an object.

Resolved, therefore that the Representatives from this County in the next General Assembly of this State be instructed to use such just and prudent measures as the case may require to procure the removal of the Seat of Government of the State, to Fayettville.

Resolved, that we recommend to the Citizens of this State that they take this matter into consideration and adopt such measures for its accomplishment as may appear to them most expedient.

Resolved, that a committee of seven persons with the chairman of this meeting be appointed to correspond with similar committees in other counties having the same object in view.

Resolved, that these resolutions shall be signed by the chairman and secretary and copies thereof be forwarded for insertion in the public papers in this vicinity.

The following persons were appointed a committee of correspondence, George L. Davidson, Thomas A. Allison, Abner Franklin, Joseph Chambers, John Mashat, Samuel King, Nathaniel W. Alexander and James Campbell. The meeting then adjourned.

G. L. DAVIDSON, *Chr.*
J. CAMPBELL, *Secry.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATESVILLE *July 6th*, 1831.

On the 6th day of July 1831, the undersigned candidates for the General Assembly met at Statesville and came to an agreement to depart from the customary practices of attending muster grounds, addressing the people and giving public treats. They have no desire to conceal either themselves or their views of public matters from the Citizens of the county; but they are persuaded that the public is but seldom edified by the harangues of Candidates and are convinced that the practice of treating on those occasions does much injury to the community.

It is understood that this arrangement is not to prevent any Candidate from attending at any place where business calls him; It was also agreed that all the Candidates should meet at three public places specified, without treating.

PINKNEY CALDWELL,
JOSEPH M. BOGLE,
GEORGE F. DAVIDSON,
ANDREW KING.

UNITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

July 4th 1831.—The Society met according to appointment, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, and an address delivered by the Rev. Thos. Espey, after which the President took the chair, a general invitation was given to all friendly to the cause to come forward and join the Society when Six additional members enroled their names. The Society then proceeded to business when the following resolutions were taken and adopted.

Resolution 1st—by Jno. Fraley, Seconded by S. Marlin, Esq. Resolved, that for Christains to be engaged in making, or selling of ardent Spirits in this enlightened age is inconsistent with the spirit of the times and the spirit of the Gospel.

Resolution 2d—by Robt. Johnston, seed by I. Lyerly; Resolved, that for the future we will not Support candidates for public offices who treat with ardent spirits for the purpose of gaining their election.

Resolution 3d—by J. Krider sec'd by J Lyerly; Resolved that the Society hold quarterly meetings.

Resolution 4th—by Jno. Fraley sec'd by J. Lyerly; Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be handed to the Editors of the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for Publication. The thanks of the Society were given to the Rev. Clergy who assisted (for their services); an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, and the Society adjourned.

Signed, JOHN FRALEY, *Sec.*

We take the liberty of suggesting to those persons who are about to rebuild their houses, the advantage they would derive from the use of the beautiful free stone of Cape Fear, as a good material for building. There is at the Quarries at and near Smylie's Falls, a sufficient quantity of this article to build up our whole town, which can be floated to this place at a very trifling expense. This stone is susceptible of a fine polish, looks nearly as well as marble, and is infinitely preferable on account of its resistance to fire, for in every instance where it was in houses burnt in the late fire, it has been found perfectly uninjured.

Fayettevill Observer.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

The first Annual meeting of the Davidson Co. Bible Society was held at the Court-House in Lexington, on Monday the 4th inst. After the meeting had been opened with singing and prayer, the ordinary business of the society was commenced.

Mr. James Wiseman took the chair as President and the object of the meeting, together with a short account of the origin and progress of this Bible Society, was stated. After the minutes of the last meeting were read, the following reports were handed in and read to the society: viz. 1st. The committee appointed to employ agents, reported that all the bibles that had been procured soon after the first meeting of the society had been distributed during the past winter and the compensation that was allowed then was $32·65: 2ndly. The Treasurer's report was handed in from which it appeared, that the receipts of the society during the past year were $182,86 and the expenditures $162,78 leaving a balance this day in the hands of the Treasurer of $20,08 due to the Society: 3rdly The corresponding Secretary handed in his report, which was in substance as follows:

Whilst we are called upon to cast a retrospective view at this time, upon the events which have marked the progress of our Society during the past year, we see much cause for gratitude upon our part, for the success which has thus far attended our humble exertions in the cause of benevolence and humanity. When we met one year ago in this place and resolved to form a bible Society, many were ready to predict its downfall before the lapse of a few months. Yet one year has drawn to a close since we as a society have had an existance and at the present moment we have more flattering prospects for future existence as a society than we ever have had before. When we were last together, we indulged the pleasing idea of seeing our whole county supplied with copies of the sacred volume before the arrival of our first anniversary. Could this hope have been realised it would have made our first anniversary a very joyful one; but in that case, we should have accomplished what very few institutions of the same character ever have accomplished so soon after their existance. When we first embarked in the enterprise of supplying every family in this county with a copy of the sacred volume, it was not supposed by any of us that a greater number than 500 bibles were necessary to effect this purpose. Accordingly this number was procured and distributed, but to our surprise we learned that they were not sufficient to complete half the work in our county, and that at least 700 copies more were necessary. This number was accordingly sent for and received. We did not however venture to procure the whole number upon the responsibility of the society and at our request the parent society at New York liberally furnished us with 100 of the first parcel and 300 of the last as a donation to our society. The agents who were employed during the past winter in the distribution of the bibles, were necessarily stopped in their labours by a want of more bibles; and since the arrival of the second parcel they have been prevented by other engagements from resuming the work. They are willing however to resume the work in a very short time and we can now indulge the hope of seeing the work completed before many months have elapsed.

As you may see from the Treasurer's account we have not yet paid for the bibles received. We have received from the parent society 1200 bibles valued at $659,50 cts. Of this number we have received 400 as a donation valued at $220,00 and 800 as a sale amounting to $459,50 cts. One hundred dollars have been fowarded to the parent society, leaving our debt to them $359,50cts. And the Treasurer of our society after paying the agents for their labor in distributing the bibles; together with the freight and carriage of the bibles, has a balance in hand of $20,08cts. There is no need of discouragement upon our part, but there is needof much exertion: the cause is good in which we are engaged and "God helps them that help themselves," as poor Richard says. We would here with pleasure notice the benevolent exertions of several ladies in our village, who collected and handed to the Treasurer a handsome sum for the assistance of the society.—This report concluded with an appeal to those present for their influence and liberality in behalf of the Society.

It was then moved, that the report just read, be approved of and adopted. Rev. D. Gould seconded the motion and made some appropriate remarks. He gave an account of operations of bible societies generally throughout this country and throughout this State in particular; he also shewed the importance of these institutions, and the good effects which result from them, to the country generally, to families, to the welfare of men in this world and to the salvation of mankind in the world to come, and concluded with an affectionate and earnest appeal to all, for their exertions and their liberality in behalf of the object aimed at by thesociety.

After that motion had been carried by a vote of the meeting, the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller made this motion: that the members of this society, in view of the importance of our undertaking and of the necessity of its speedy accomplishment, use their utmost exertions for this purpose, and that the distributors be also furnished with subscription papers, to receive donations and subscriptions upon every suitable occasion, to aid in this work.

After this motion had been seconded, Mr. R. accompanied it with some remarks, in the course of which he stated the encouragements which should induce us all to continue our labors in behalf of the work already commenced, and showed that the difficulties before us, were not such as should discourage, but rather such as should stimulate us to still greater exertions. He also answered some of the arguments which the enemies of this society had brought against it and concluded with an earnest appeal to every patriot who loved his country and his country's laws, to every philanthropist who wished for the promotion of human virtue and happiness, to every father who longed for the welfare of his offspring, and to every christian who wished for the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind, to lend a helping hand to this work, that it might be speedily and successfully accomplished.

The society then proceeded to the appointment of officers for the coming year. Mr. Jas. Wiseman having expressed a wish to resign his office as President of the society; it was resolved, that Dr. W. R. Holt be appointed President of the society, John Hogan Esq. be appointed Vice President in the place of Dr. Holt, former Vice President, and that all the other officers hold their places during the term of another year.

Subscription papers were then handed about in the house and in seven minutes, sixty-one dollars were subscribed.

The numerous assembly which was present upon this occasion, listened with unremitted attention during the lengthy services of the day and all these seemed to evince the interest they felt in the transactions of the society.

A committee was appointed to superintend the employment of agents during the ensuing year and the meeting was then adjourned sine die. The services were concluded with prayer by the Rev. D. Gould.

[We have had the following letter on file for some time but have heretofore been unable to give it a place in our paper. We trust it will be read with as much interest now as ever. We trust the sentiments of the writer will have their due weight. They are the sentiments of one of the fathers of the Republic—they are the sentiments of the venerable NATHANIEL MACON, our late Senator in Congress.] ED. CAR.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Macon, Esq. dated

"*Buck Spring, N. C. March 7th*, 1831.

"Your Speech on the United States' Bank proves that you understand the subject too well to need opinions from any one. Perhaps in one point a little more explanation might have been necessary for some readers, to wit, the importation merchant adds the amount of discount, with the duties, to the first cost of goods, and, in fact charges it at the bank discount, like the duties and other charges, are increased every sale. The owners of banks, and public funds, have written much in the last thirty-five years to convince, satisfy, or gull the people of the United States and of Great Britain that *paper* is *money*, in fact *better* than money. For those who issue the bank notes, it is so, because they live only by issuing them, and so it is to those who hold the funds: they lend the paper notes of the bank, which carry no interest, and receive the obligations of the government, (and of individuals) which do carry interest; hence they constantly play into each other's hand. The people who pay the taxes to these paper jobbers, have not been convinced, satisfied, or gulled, because every day's experience convinced them that they, instead of gaining were losing by it. David Hume's Essays upon the suject are valuable indeed."

"Every loan the Bank can make, especially to a State, for a longer time than the limitation of the charter, adds to the chance of renewing the charter.

"The *present* charter may not be renewed because the shares are owned, and many of them by *foreigners*; and a new bank will give to all who want shares an equal chance to scuffle for them, some to hold them, others to speculate on them. If *no* member of the whole government could be benefited, or expect to be benefited by it there might be a probability of the system dying. *Privileges* once granted are hard to be put down."

"A *person* cannot bind the labor of his children after they are of lawful age, to pay debts contracted by such *person*; yet *governments* bind people for ever to pay their debts. Every law that grants *privileges* to certain persons, is against the principle of equality and freedom. Laws which cannot be *repealed*, acknowledge that one generation may bind their descendants for ever. The *time* for which such laws may be limited does not alter the case. The people of the United States have the right to alter the constitution (though it be now dead) but cannot alter the bank law, as some say, without its consent."

"The *Salt Tax* has in all countries been very oppressive to those *not* rich, for the reason you state, that the poor use by the head more than the rich, and salt is as important to *stock* as it is to *people*. In the time of the *Maccabees*, a part of the Jews would not join them because the great King permitted them to take salt from the pits free of duty; and when *Gustavus* (I believe he was named *Gustavus*) freed the Sweeds from the Danish yoke, a part of the nation would not join him, because the King of Denmark let them take salt for their fiish free of duty."

"You deserve the thanks of every man, who lives by the sweat of his face, for your speeches on the United States' Bank and Salt Tax. I observe some bad grammar,—you must pardon my freedom; and remember to, &c. &c.

Your friend. NATH. MACON."

"To Thomas H. Benton, Esq.
St. Louis, Missouri."

We invite the attention of our readers—our Van Buren readers to the following taken from his organ, the New-York Courier & Enquirer: [ED. CAR.

A Southern Party.—The real effort under many masks is to create a *Southern Party*. When the South belonged to the democratic party of the Union they were safe, and any party disconnected with the great bulwark which sustains the Union, must stand by itself. When one side united, the other must confederate. A Southern Party, strictly such, will find itself arraigned and opposed by a Western, Eastern, and Northern Party.

[Will any man in the South any longer be blinded by this would-be Talleyrand,—by this despiser of every thing Southern,—by this arch enemy to honesty in politics?] ED. CAR.

Fourth of July.—For the first time, we suppose, since Fayetteville has had a corporate existence, this day was not celebrated here, if we except the firing of a Federal Salute at Meridian. In other towns throughout the Union, we observe that preparations were made to notice the occasion with at least the usual parade. *Fayetteville Observer.*

As one means of increasing the amount, in Philadelphia, for the Fayetteville sufferers, the Committee of superintendence have accepted the generous offer of Mr. West, the proprietor of the splendid picture of Christ Rejected, to have it exhibited one day for that benevolent purpose. They had selected Saturday, 25th ult., at the Mechanic's Hall, the price of admission 25 cents—and we have no doubt, even at this moderate rate, a handsome sum will be realized. *ib*

MARRIED, In this town on Tuesday the 12th inst. by Daniel Meenan, Esq. Mr. *Alexander W. Buie*, to Miss *Melinda Fraley*.

In this County on the 12th inst by Henry S. Parker Esq. Mr. John Brinkle, to Miss Crissy Cauble.

Tailoring business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and surrounding country, that they continue to carry on the tailoring business, at their old stand, in the town of Concord, N. C. in all its various branches. They will cut and make garments, in the most durable manner, on the shortest notice at low prices and agreably to the latest fashions in the Northern cities, as they receive them regularly whenever a change takes place. Country produce will be taken in pay for work, at cash prices. They thank their friends for past favors, and hope for a continuance of public patronage, by doing good fashionable work, at reduced prices. 2m87

GEORGE & JAS. KLUTTS.
Concord, Cabarrus Co. July 11, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading with, or harboring my wife Polly as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and will enforce the law against any person who harbors her, as she has left my bed and board without any cause. WYLIE SWINK.
July 15th, 1831. 3:82

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office in Statesville on the 1st day of July, 1831.

Mrs. Eliz. Archibald	John Morrison 2.
Rev. Joshua Bethel	Daniel Meadows
Samuel Brooks	Isaac Marshall
William Butler	John Mushat Esq.
Bathuel Beman 2.	John Morrison Bs.
Thos. S. Boyd	Adam Moore
William Brown	John McEven
Richd. T. Brumby	William McKinsey
Miss. Eliz. Beggarly	Duncan McBredo
Charles Barringer	W. M. McLelland
Colo. of the 52 Reg.	James Macunigum
David Coughanour	John A. McDonald
Clerk of the County Court	James Orten
	Sarah Poston
David Correl or	Robert Potts
David Prickert	William Pales
John F. Cooke	Maj. William Potts
William F Cowan	Rev. William Quillian
Dr. R. H. Cowan	Hosea Redmond or
A. F. Caldwell	Howel Barker
Thomas Chelly	Tho's. Rutherford
Mrs. M. C Davidson	Thomas Reid
Rev. Thos. Espy	Horace Rowzee
Joseph Eidson	Henry Smith
Ira Fitzanald	Prudence H. Stevenson
Henry Folick	Jeremiah Sloan
John Graham	William Summers
James B. Gracy	Ira Summers
Mrs. Zilpha Gould	John Sigmond
Alfred Guy	John Stuart
David Gray	Messrs. Shuford and Turner
Alexander Hall	
Samuel Houston	John Tanner
Joseph Houston	Edward Turner
Simon Harrington	Jacob Thomas
John Houpt	Robert Torrentine
Maxwell Hall 2.	John M. Waugh 2
Josiah Hall 2.	Mrs. Polly Waddle
Hugh Jones	Olivia or Aquilla Williams
Thomas Lock	
Zacariah Linney 2.	James White
John Luck	James Walker 2
Henry E. Lollar	William Ward
Miss Ann Matthews	David Watson
Miss C. Masters	Rev. A. Watts.

3:82 W. KERR, *P. M.*

Bible Cause.

THE Tenth annual meeting of the Iredell county Bible Society will take place in Statesville, on Thursday the 4th of August. The Rev. Stephen Frontis will deliver the anniversary discourse, the report of the Board of managers will be read, and probably some addresses made. A general and punctual attendance of members and friends is respectfully solicited. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock.

D. GOULD, *Presd.*
Iredell Co. B. S.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

Hackett & Lemly

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a desirable assortment of spring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of

Superfine blue and Black Cloths, a beautiful assortment of fancy col'd. do. fancy and Buff Cassimeres, a great variety of materials for gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marseilles, Valentia, and Silk Vestings, Calicoes, rich painted Muslins, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss, Jaconet, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch, Muslins, Mourning Bettest, Pink and Straw col'd do. Adrianople corded and plain Muslin Robes, Table Diapers, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linens, Swiss Cravats, fancy do. black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Naples, Changeable Marcelline, black Nankin and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankins, Poogs, Barage, fancy Gauze, Crape, Dichine and Changeable Gros de Naple Hkfs. Gauze Scarfs, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric Hkfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs. black, white and Green Bobanet and Gauze Veils, rich worked Bobanet Capes and Caps, Muslin Capes,

A general assortment of

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Bobanet Laces and quillings, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed Spreads, furniture Dimity, floss Fringe, Bed Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirtings, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Yarn, Women's and Misses, Dunstable, Diamond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this part of the country.

H. & L's. respects to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.
Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 70tf

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH*.

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 23*d* 1831. 6mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the *Firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

Beef! Beef!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of this town, that he will have BEEF in market, during the present season, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings or at any other time which would suit the convenience of his friends and customers. Persons having *BEEVES* for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber, as he will pay the most liberal prices for them, in Cash, at all times.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
July 2, 1831. 78tf

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends and the public, that she contioues to entertain Boarders and travellers at the Establisment, heretofore, occupied by Col. Isaac Craton, in Rutherfordton; Several additional spacious rooms have been lately fitted up, which will enable her to make comfortable, during their stay, such private families as may think proper to call on her, to spend the Summer months. 12t89

E. B. CRATON.
Rutherfordton, June 16, 1831.

Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Phile White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, *Agent.*
Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 63tf

N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of *COTTON GINS*, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business; or in his absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.
Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

Sale Postponed.

THE SALE of the valuable Property which was to take place the 5th instant, at the residence of the Late Capt. C Lippard's dec'd, is defered until Friday the 29th instant, when it will positively take place.

CHARLES F. LIPPARD.
July 5th 1831. 3:81

Dr. N. E. McClelland

RESPETFULLY informs the citizens of Wilksboro' and the adjacent country, that he has located himself in Wilksboro, for the purpose of practising the various branches of his profession, viz: Pactice of

Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetricks.

He may be found at his residence at all times, except when on professional business; and he hopes by assiduous attention to his profession to merit a share of the public patronage. 76tf

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.
April 1st, 1831. 65:90

To the Public.

THE subscriber having purchased the house and lot in the Town of Wadesboro' recently owned by Mr. Asa Hubbard Junr. has opened the same under the superintendence and control of *Mr. Thomas Waddle Junr.* for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. He solicits Public Patronage and will endeavour to give general satisfaction. 75tf

JAMES H. MARTIN.
Anson County, June 2d 1831

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified, at May Session of Rowan County Court, as Executor of the last will and Testament of Margaret Young, Dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. W. B. WOOD. *Ex'r*
May, 19th 1831. 3mt83

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.
Salisbury. April. 2 1831. 65tf.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $3 50 per ream, a few reams at $3, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

POETRY.

REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS.

'Tis not the peal'ing cannon roaring,
That starts blood,
Nor the Te Deum loudly pouring,
Its hymn to God,
That flings my soul on other years,
Full of the patriot's hopes and fears,
But sorrow comes upon my cheek,
This festal day;
It bids none of those heroes speak,
Who've passed away;
To read upon the moss-grown stone,
The storied names of veterans gone.
I look upon young laughing eyes—
They make mine weep,
Remembering all the miseries
Of those who sleep—
Who went away from victory
In age and poverty to die.
I cannot join the festive ball;
My father's shade,
Would frown upon the lighted hall,
Richly arrayed
In all the pomp of wealth and pride,
Forgetful of the brave who died.
I think on those who live this hour,
In trembling age,
Once the steel sinews of our power,
In war's fell rage;
Neglected on that fertile soil
They nourished with a bloody toil;
'Tis therefore that I shun the scene,
This day has given—
A cloud of shame will intervene,
'Twixt me and heaven,
That the reward for toil and blood,
Should be that soil's ingratitude.
Then lend me now, that rich, rich scroll
Of heroes gone;
And let me tears of anguish roll
In silence on,
To think that brave and hoary men,
Should ask their country's aid in vain!

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the P. Office in Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st day of July 1831.

Miles Abernathy 2	George Hudspeth
John Anderson	John Jonas
Christopher Arney	Elisha Ingram
Jacob Aurnt	Simon Killian
Thomas C. Bleckly	Sarah Kiser
Robert Brown	Susana Lan's
Jonas Bradshaw	John G. Lantz
David Bailey	John Lovesy
John Beattie	Isaac Lorance
Mathias Barringer	Edward Lewis
Mary Baker	Mr. Motz
Aaron Bumgarner	Edward M'Grath
Jacob Burnt	Mr. M'Emon
Joseph Brevard	John Meek
Brigadier Gen'l of the 10th Brigade	Christy Mauney
	Thomas Martin
Clerk of Lincoln Superior Court	Daniel G. M'Daniel
	Anderson Mathews
Elizabeth Carpenter	John Neel
David Chester	Robert Neel
William Carrol	Robert Oates
Thomas Carpenter	Edwin F. Phelps
Col. of Cavalry 10th Brigade	Michael Quickel
	Hugh Quin
Col. of the 70th Reg.	Reuben H. Reynolds
Peter Dunn	Juda Rabb
Andrew L. Davis	Franklin Reinhardt
Philip Dilliner	William Rutledge
Jonathan Eaton	John C. Rutledge
William Edwards	Michael Rudasill
Enos Erwin	George Stearns
John Farrow	Ezekeil Sullavin
Didoma Francis 2	Isaac Suggs
John Frontabarger	Eli Smyre
John Fry	Michael Shierman
James Fisher	Michael Sommerrow 2
John Glen	Edward Sanders
Mary Grissum	Nancy Westen
Benj. F. Huggins	James Witherspoon
David Haase	Isaac White
James Hansell 2	Winston Wood
Jacob Haase	David Wheatlee
Philip Hines	David Zimmerman

3:81 CHARLES C. HENDERSON *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Morganton, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1831.

Alexander Tate	Kibler Martin
Barbour Thos.	Kibler David P.
Barnhart John	Keating Wm. H.
Bailey Martha	Long Jas.
Brown John H.	Lavender Wm. B.
Beck Nicholas	Mull Barbary
Boroman Sherwood	Martin Jas. D.
Branch Stephen	McGimsey Dr. J. W. P.
Brown William	McKenzie Martha
Bean John	Miller Hiram
Bowman Groves	Mitchell Jno. 2
Coffey Reuben	Moore Elenden
Carlton Tho's. 2	Montgomey David
Colbut John 2	McFarland Benj.
Couly John W.	Pearson Jno.
Clark Wm.	Poor Edwin
Craig Dr. J. W.	Pluss Jno. Jr.
Col. of 80th Reg.	Presnall Gabriel
Col. of 81st Reg.	Robertson Zedekiah
Col. of 82nd Reg.	Raines Charles R.
Col. of Cavalry 15th Brigade	Rust Wm.
	Spray Jno.
Dixon Jas. W.	Stanly Joel
Day John	Smith Jacob
Dixon Charles W.	Smith Henry
Davis Jas.	Simpson Joseph 2
Duckworth Jona. Jr.	Smith Asa
Bogland Rev. Jas.	Salmon Henry
Gillespie David	Swan Jno. B.
Gwin Jane	Staney Daniel
Greenlee, Avery & co.	Stillwell Jacob
Huggins John	Snell Hawlin V.
Higgins Mills	Secretary Rising Sun Lodge No. 100
Humley Isaac	
Harshaw Joshua	Thompson Jno.
Hood Jas.	Tuneuoin Peter
Howard Joseph	Wagly Sarah
Justice Peter	Webb Thos.
Jackson Rev. Wm. J.	Winkler David T.
John Mrs. Mary E.	Yarborough Moses

3:81 R. C. PEARSON, *P. M.*

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

Cabinet Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement.

A. W. BUIS,
GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. 71tf

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.

A. W. B.
G. F.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6mt585.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1831.

A Area	Geo. Goodman	
Rich'd. Allman	Nelson Goonight	2
Jno. Andrew	Dan'l Hill	
Mrs. Martha Alexander	Wm. G. Harris	
Jno. H. Alexander	Jno. House	
Miss Henerietta Alexander	Jacob Hagler	
	Archibald Houston	3
Miss Elizabeth Bradshaw	Joseph Howal	
	John W. Hilton	
George Barringer	J. G. Heartsell	
Jno. M. Barringer	Dan'l. Icehour	
Jno. Benson	Allen Johnson	
Nathaniel Benbam	Marcus Keizer	2
Jesse D. Burkhead	Lewis B. Kriminger	
John Bruster	Rich'd. King	
David H. Bryon	Rob't Kerkpatrick	
John Black	John Long	2
Jas. S. Burkhead	Christopher Leftler	
Charles Bain	Jas. Littleton	
John Brown	Wm. Lowder	
Mrs. Sarah Bradshaw	Jas. G. McPheeters	2
Simon Bass	Jacob Moose	
David Coulter	P. H. Moore	
Geo. Curzine	Sarah C. McKinly	2
Christopher Carlton	Tho's. Motly	
Pedrick Cheek	Stephen McKinly	
Elijah Davis	Collin McKay	
Jas. N. Davis	Moses McKinly	
Sam'l Erwin	Jonathan Murrey	
Joseph Eagle	Jas. McAchern	
Tho's. Erwin	Jacob Misenhamer	
John Fagnt	Dorcas McOmons	
Ja's. C. Fraizer	Jno. W. Means	
Joseph Flinn	Tobias Misenhamer	

3t81 D. STORKE, *P. M.*

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

May Session, 1831.

PRESLEY D. GLASSCOCK *vs* John Sain and wife Margaret, and Joseph Garrawood: petition for partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Garrawood is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the 3d monday in august next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at office the 3d monday in May 1831. 6t80

JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

JULIUS J. REEVES,

IS now receiving and opening at his New Store Rocky Mount 14 miles west of Salisbury and one mile west of Wood Grove formerly occupied by Cowan and Reeves; an elegant assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap dry

GOODS;

Hard Ware, Cullery, Crockery and

GROCERIES,

direct from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, selected by himself from the latest importations, for the spring of 1831. All of which he offers as low as any GOODS of the same quality, can be bought in this section of country. Purchasers and the PUBLIC are invited to call examine, and judge for themselves.

J. J. Reeves begs leave to return his Sincere thanks to an enlightened PUBLIC for the liberal patronage he received while acting as a Copartner with Mr. Thos. L. Cowan of Salisbury, under the Firm of Cowan & Reeves, and as he is now doing business for himself alone; he hopes by close and unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 3mt82

May 2 1831.

To Gold-Miners.

STONE CUTTING.

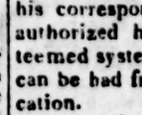
THE subscriber would respectfully inform *GOLD MINERS* OWNERS of *MILLS* and the public, generally, that he carries on the stone cutting business in all its various branches at his residence 7 miles south of Salisbury. His stones shall be made of the best grit in the State, agreably to directions, on the shortest notice, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none. The subscriber also, has on hand, now, a few Ernstres beds made of good grit and in a superior style of workmanship which he will sell on accommodating terms

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

June 25th 1831. 77tf

☞ The Miner's and Farmer's Journal is requested to give the above four insertions and to forward the account to this office.

BUTCHERING!



THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they have commenced BUTCHERING, and intend to continue it during the present season. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week.

WILLIAM PINKSTON,
PETER J. SWINK.

N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 73tf

May 28th 1831.

Horace H. Beard,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for $25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71tf

Salisbury, May 14th, 1831.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

May Session, 1831.

GAITHER JONES and wife Mary, Godfrey Clement and wife Elizabeth, and Ann Brown *vs* Sarah Helfer, Thomas Brown, Daniel Brown a minor and Jesse Brown: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Jesse Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian that he be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d monday in august next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness Jno. Giles, clerk of our said court at office the 3d monday in May, 1831. 6t80

JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

The Thoroughbred Bred Horse

AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Aeronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 64tf

CHARLES L. BOW[illegible]

COWAN & HAGU[illegible]

TAILORS

THE subscribers [illegible] their thanks to the public [illegible] liberal patronage extended to [illegible] establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's private Female school will commence on the 1st monday in July and continue five months. Board, Tuition, Books, and stationary $75. An early application from such as wish to enter pupils is desirable.

6t80 W. ANDERSON.

Hillsboro, May 20th, 1831.

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Statesville.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail on the 14th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet three or four inches high, and says he belongs to John Armstrong living in York district South Carolina. Also, on the 17th inst. a negro boy who says his name is RALEIGH and says he belongs to Abraham Miller living in York district South Carolina. Owners are requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN WOOD, *Jailor.*

June 20th, 1831. 77tf

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

May term, 1831.

HARRISON M. WAUGH *vs* Wm. W. Snepperd: Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State. Upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the Court-House in Rockford on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 6t82

Test, JNO. WRIGHT, *c. c. c.*
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d.c.*

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. 11

SCHUYLER'S
Palaces of Fortune

250 BROADWAY UNDER THE NEW MARBLE

MUSEUM,
NEW-YORK.

AT which place has been sold within a few months past more prizes than at any office in the United States and among them the following very lately in whole Tickets distributed in all parts of the United States

$30.000	$25.000
20.000	15.000
12.500	10.000
&C.	&C

a few months [illegible] prize sent by mail to [illegible] Vermont another $10[illegible] Virginia and a few weeks since the [illegible] of $5000 to North Carolina. For the information of those residing in the country I give a list of the Brilliant N. Y. lotteries next to be drawn the respective drawings of which will be published in this paper.

☞ *Important Intelligence.* ☜

LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York for the summer campaign

June 22—Regular Class 6—48 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals are

	$30.000	$10.600
2 of	3.000, 2 of	2.500
2 of	2.000, 2 of	1.5000
5 of	1.000, &c. &c. &c.	

Tickets $10.

June 29, Extra 17—36 No. Lottery—5 drawn ballots $15,000, *Tickets* $4.

July 6, Class 7, 48 No. 6 drawn $15000 $5000 *Tickets.* $5.

☞ ANOTHER MAMMOTH ☜

July 13, Extra 18 Capitals

$50.000	$40.000
30.000	20.000
10.000	[illegible]80
&c. &c. &c.	

36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots exactly an even chance for a prize. Packages of wholes containing 12 Tickets $192 do. of Halves $96 do. of quaters $48 single Tickets $16 shares in proportion Packages in this Lottery must draw back at least one half in prizes and stand a chance for all the Brilliant Capitals—my country friends are requested to write in time as tickets will undoubtedly be as scarce as in the last mammoth in which many of my patrons were disappointed in consequence of their orders not arriving in season.

July 20 Extra 19—36 No. 6 drawn $30.000 $10,000 Tickets $5

July 27. Extra 20 66 No. 9 drawn $40,000 $10,000 Tickets $10 lowest prize $1[illegible]—22 *in* a package.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries must be addressed to ANTHONY H. SCUYLER New York who pays particular attention to orders from abroad having two special Licenses from the State authority, with the necessary bonds, securities &c. Those who would like tickets in the above or in any of our Lotteries need not be under any apprehension of letters by mail, enclosing cash being miscarried, as the subscriber has not missed a single order directed to him during his long course of trade: he has the privilege of referring to the very respectable Managers Messrs Yates and M'Intyre; also to many other first rate houses in this city, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond Va. Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo.

The "Lottery Herald" containing the drawing and other matter is published by the subscriber every evening of the drawing, and sent regularly if requested to all who deal with me—*gratis*—when one or more tickets are ordered the postage need not de paid, Bank notes current in any part of the United States will be received by me for tickets at par—a discount of 5 per cent is made to those who purchase packages of me Address, ANTHONY H. SCUYLER.

78tf *New York.*

Bank notes current in any part of the United States taken at par for Tickets—when more than one ticket is ordered the postage need not be paid—those who prefer it to save postage will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail and the orginal tickets will be sealed up, deposited in the Bank and held subject to the disposal of the owners—this plan though generally adopted by my customers is not followed without *express orders*

The "Lottery Herald" is published by the subscriber every evening of the drawing—the Herald contains the official drawing, schemes of Lotteries soon to be drawn—a complete list of all the Broken Banks in the United States, correct Price current—and a large quantity of Reading matter original and select. Terms $5 per annum in advance—but is sent gratis to all who deal with Schuyler.

Please be particular to address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York.*